

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

VOL. XLV. No. 8117.

號九月正年九十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1889.

日八初月二十子戌

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GORDON STREET & CO., 39, Cornhill. GORDON & GOWE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. HENRY CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SMITH, DUNN & CO., 150 & 154, Faderhall Street. W. M. WILS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney. OCEAN.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The APOTHOAREISTS, Columbus. SINAPOLIS, SHANGHAI, &c.—SAYLOR & CO., 4, Queen's Street, C. HENKINS & CO., Manila. CHINA.—M. A. DE CRUZ, S. S. T. C. & CO., 4, Rue Moelle, Shanghai. FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., 1, Queen's Street, Shanghai. HONGKONG.—W. M. SMITH & CO., 1, Queen's Street, Shanghai. THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Intimations.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the use of the PUBLIC PARK at Wongnaihong is prohibited for FOOTBALL or any other game, until the tree laid there has had time to grow. Due notice will be given of the withdrawal of this prohibition.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1889. 36

### THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

A General MEETING of the Company will be held at No. 1, Pader's Street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 5, 1889. 30

### BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,500,000  
Reserve Fund.....\$4,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL-JIRVING.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
W. G. BROOK, Esq.  
H. L. DALMAYAL, Esq.  
N. A. SEARS, Esq.  
J. F. HOLIDAY, Esq.  
Hon. B. LATTON.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

Interest ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 363

#### NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG  
SAVINGS' BANK

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one account.

3.—Interest in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked "On Hongkong Savings' Bank" is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

#### For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 754

### Intimations.

#### NOTICE SANITARY BOARD.

COPIES in ENGLISH and CHINESE of the BYE-LAWS now in force under the PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE, 1887, regarding—  
1. NEW DRAINS IN NEW PREMISES;  
2. NEW DRAINS IN EXISTING PREMISES;  
3. DEFECTIVE AND INSANITARY HOUSE DRAINS;

may be obtained gratis on application at this Office.

#### WM. EDWARD CROW, Acting Secretary.

SANITARY BOARD ROOM,  
Government Offices,  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889. 37

#### NOTICE.

A SECRETARY is WANTED for the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Applications to be addressed to the CHAMBER, on an early date.

Hongkong, December 26, 1888. 3150

## Business Notices.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

#### WINTER HOSIERY.

GLOVES for Morning and Evening Wear.

REGULATION TANNED MILITARY GLOVES.

FOOTBALL and TENNIS JERSEYS.

SWEATERS and YACHTING FROCKS.

TRAVELLING RUGS and SHAWLS.

TWEED DRESSING GOWNS.

BLANKETS and EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, December 24, 1888. 2183

### W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED

### A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

PORTMANTEAUS, TRAVELLING BAGS, GLADSTONE BAGS, OVERLAND TRUNKS, SARATOGA TRUNKS, STEEL TRUNKS, &c., &c.

TRAVELLING RUGS, STRAPS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, January 2, 1889.

3

### NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.

" DRAB FEATHER HATS.

BLACK, BROWN, DRAB and GRAY HAT FEATHERS.

SOFT FEATHER HATS.

TWEEDED HATS and CAPS in new shapes.

STRAW and PITH HATS.

SILK UMBRELLAS, from \$5, over 10 to choose from

WALKING STICKS, a very large assortment.

WATERFORD COATS, LEGGINGS and GAITERS.

UNIVERSAL FISHING RODS and SCOTCH.

CRICKETING FLANNELS, in CHECK, STRIPE and PLAIN.

French FISHING RODS.

Woolen and Cashmere FISHING RODS.

WINTER, MEDIUM and SUMMER JACKETS, COATS and JACKETS.

OVER COATINGS, light and heavy.

READY-MADE ULSTERS in STOCK.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTES.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, and a variety of TRAVELLING CASES, all sizes.

SILK & HOSE, BLACK, NAVY and COLOURS.

LADY'S WOOL, MERINO and LANA Thread & HOSE.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

Lacing & E. S. BOOTS and SHOES.

SHOOLING BOOTS, RUBBER BOOTS.

PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, all sizes.

DANCING PUMPS, all sizes.

LARGE STOCK of SCARFS, TIES, HANDBECKERS, BRACES.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1888. 265

### ROBT. LANG & CO.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well-ventilated and have just been furnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The Accommodation and Services of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

A ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains a handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and BILLARD ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

## Intimations.

### THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE 13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

THE above Company's EXCHANGE is NOW OPEN for Telephonic Communication.

Rate of Subscription is \$80 per Annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Electric Material of all descriptions kept in stock for Sale.

ELECTRIC BELLS a speciality.

Houses fitted up and kept in order at most Moderate Prices.

TELEPHONE MATERIAL supplied on Sale.

AGENTS for ELECTRIC LIGHTING, both ARC and INCANDESCENT.

Estimates furnished free.

H. F. HAYLLAR, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 26, 1888. 1610

## NOTICE.

### FOR THE CONSIGNMENT OF

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. "Wingsong", having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

No fine Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damage and/or shortages not later than the 21st instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1889. 39

## NOTICE.

### GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

# THE CHINA MAIL

[No. 8117.] JANUARY 9, 1889.

## Mails.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, V.I.A.  
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship *ABYSSINIA*, No. 3,651, Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VICTORIA, B.C., and AMOY, WOOSUNG, KORE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 10th January, at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. *BATAVIA*, on the 7th February, and S.S. *PARTHIA*, on the 7th March.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Third Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria, Mex. \$160.00 To San Francisco, ... 175.00

To all common points in Can. 230.00 and the United States 200.00

To Liverpool, ... 300.00

To London, ... 325.00

To other European points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Canadian Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 9th January.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 7, 1889. 2104

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF MEXICO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, ... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, ... \$200.00 available for 6 months, ... 350.00

To Liverpool, ... 325.00

To London, ... 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, returning to San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%.

This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcels should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1888. 2216

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, GENO,

ANTWERP, BREMER & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

SEA & BALTI PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL

AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in BRUSSELS.

ON SUNDAY, the 21st day of January, 1889, at 10 a.m., the Company's Steamship *BAUERN*, Captain MIRELL, with MAHIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m. on the 18th January, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office.) Contests and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GIBRALTAR.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 22, 1888. 2178

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID,  
MARSEILLES, MALTA,  
GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH,  
AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S "COUNCIL" SAILING, Captain W. D. WENSTROP, R.N., with 110 Officers, 500 Men, will be despatched from this port on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Specie and Parcels (Gold) at the Office, 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo to be taken on board at SINGAPORE, and will be conveyed via BOMBAY without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route.

Canadian Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 9th January.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1889. 2104

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S "COUNCIL" SAILING, Captain W. D. WENSTROP, R.N., with 110 Officers, 500 Men, will be despatched from this port on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Specie and Parcels (Gold) at the Office, 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General

Cargo to be taken on board at SINGAPORE, and will be conveyed via BOMBAY without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route.

Canadian Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 9th January.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1889. 2104

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF MEXICO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan

Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany by all trans-

Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, ... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, ... \$200.00 available for 6 months, ... 350.00

To Liverpool, ... 325.00

To London, ... 330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern

Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, returning to San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%.

This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcels should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1888. 2216

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BRINDISI, GENO,

ANTWERP, BREMER & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

SEA & BALTI PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL

AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in BRUSSELS.

ON SUNDAY, the 21st day of January, 1889, at 10 a.m., the Company's Steamship *BAUERN*, Captain MIRELL, with MAHIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m. on the 18th January, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office.) Contests and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at GIBRALTAR.

The Foochow Echo says:—The following is the Tea Export since our issue of 8th ult., as per consignees returns:—

	lbs.
S.S. Anchises	41,078
" Cleopatra	33,533,823
" Lumborough	434,926
" Cipriani	680,102
For Continent.—S.S. Anchises	5,500
For Hongkong.—S.S. Anchises	3,206
For Melbourne.—S.S. Anchises	8,889
For tranship. in Hongkong to thos. Changtu	12,700
For tranship. in Hongkong to thos. Changtu	12,700
For tranship. in Hongkong to thos. Changtu	12,700
Total, ...	98 million lbs.
against last year.	
Shanghai, ...	50 million lbs.
Foochow, ...	32 "
Canton, ...	16 "
Total, ...	114 million lbs.

Tea export on the 3rd instant from all China stood as follows (by telegram):—

	lbs.
Shanghai, ...	50 million lbs.
Foochow, ...	32 "
Canton, ...	16 "
Total, ...	114 million lbs.

— Foochow Echo.

As bearing out to some extent the remarks we made yesterday about the way the French are destroying the trade of Saigon, we take the following extracts from the summary of last year in the *Singapore Free Press*:—“Commercially, in spite of one or two unfavourable features, the year has been one of the best, and steady trade expansion has undoubtedly suffered a severe blow by the indiscretion of Saigon, and the Chinese who export from Singapore to that quarter complain loudly of the way in which the duties are assessed, varying capriciously—so they allege—from day to day, the same goods having at one time to bear one tax and at another a different. Making allowance for exaggeration, there is probably good ground for these complaints, and it is much to be desired that our French neighbours, if they will tax our manufactures, would do so on some clear and intelligible system.”

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—“Great is the virtue that lieth in ‘pegging away.’ This paper has for a long time past begged away at the Singapore Argumentum business. Care has been taken within the past few months that the pegging away process has been set in force in all quarters. Correspondence in the press, advertisements, and questions in Parliament, culminating in the sudden intercession taken by the party in opposition in our forlorn condition, have at last produced something like a definite and final solution of the long standing grievance. Mr Stanhope, in his reply to Mr. Campbell Bannerman, alluded to in these columns last Thursday, stated that our 9.2 guns were being relined as rapidly as possible, and were expected to be ready in February. An important communication has reached Singapore by this mail in a private letter from a popular well-informed quack who will give a full history of the party interested in this aspect. The gist of the communication lies in this that it has been decided at the War Office that the very next 9.2-inch guns that are ready are to be sent out to Singapore. This we presume, is to be understood to mean that, whether those originally intended for Singapore, and delayed for relining, are ready or not in February, as was anticipated, we shall not have to wait even for these, but will have sent to us whatever breech-loading guns of that calibre may be turned out at an earlier date from any of the gun-factories now engaged in ordnance manufacture. For our benefit, the inopportune widow monopoly is to be broken in upon, and so shall have throughout further delay the weapons which our forts have so long been yarning to receive.” We must adopt the policy of the inopportune widow in Hongkong also.

#### THE STATUS OF FRENCH MAIL STREAMERS.

#### A DIFFICULTY ON BOARD THE ‘CALEDONIAN’—HOW A MAN’S MEMORY WAS REFRESHED.

Mr. R. C. Pasmore, formerly chief officer of the revenue cruiser *Ping-king*, and until recently chief officer of the *Kai-pen*, was rather disagreeably disturbed this forenoon, just as he was about to leave Hongkong by the French mail steamer *Caledonian*. Mr. Pasmore left the Chinese service a short time ago, after having been paid his salary in full, receiving, it is stated, as a gratuity, payment for year he had not actually served. In Hongkong he contracted a good many debts of a varied character, credit being readily given to him, as was said his debts to the Chinese authorities. Prominent among these creditors was Mr. Schmidt, the gunsmith, who had been promised payment of his little bill at 2 p.m. to-day, but who thought there might be some difficulty about getting the money if the French mail steamer left without his saying good-bye to Mr. Pasmore. Having also some suspicion of the weakness of his customer’s memory, he thought it might be well to obtain a warrant from the Supreme Court, that being the most effectual ‘aid to memory’ he could think of. The warrant was obtained, an affidavit being signed, we believe, by Mr. Flaxman—who also was anxious to bid farewell to the passenger—to the effect that Mr. Pasmore had removed his baggage on board the French mail boat. But, owing to the exceptional privileges we give to the French and German mail boats and deny to English, a simple warrant is not sufficient to arrest even a British subject on board a French mail boat. The

warrant was therefore taken to the French Consul and his signature and seal obtained. Mr. Schmidt, armed with the document and with a bullet at his back, got a launch and steamed off for the *Caledonian*. He arrived on board about 11.30, only half an hour before the time of departure. Enquiry was at once made for the interesting passenger, and the pursuing party were not a little astonished to find that no one bearing the name they mentioned was on the passenger list. However, they were not rebuffed altogether; and fortunately they had a gentleman who happened to be on board seeing a friend off—who spied the head of the passenger sought for through the window of a cabin. A visit was made to Mr. Pasmore, alias Mr. M. R. MacCartney, and Mr. Howell showing him the warrant caused this individual to abandon his voyage and to accompany him back to Hongkong—a request which naturally did not prove acceptable. Meantime, however, Captain Mauburge, of the *Caledonian*, had got word of what was going on and put a stop to the intended arrest. Mr. Howell showed him the warrant and the signature and seal of the Consul. The Captain, as it is said, crushed the warrant in his hands and said the Consul had no authority over him, that the passenger was on French soil, and that being there he would not deliver him up except at the request of the commanding officer of the *Turcine*. He requested Mr. Howell and his friends to withdraw, and themselves himself to Mr. Pasmore under arrest, placing a guard of sailors in front of the cabin door. He then sent a messenger on board the *Turcine*, and a naval officer from that vessel came on board the *Caledonian*. Captain Mauburge consulted with this officer, and the result of that conversation was that the Captain withdrew his guard from the door of the cabin and left Mr. Pasmore to his own devices. The latter then consented to accompany the bullet, and the crew of the *Caledonian* speedily had his luggage taken out of the steamer and placed on board the launch that was waiting. The mail steamer then continued its voyage to Hongkong. The Empress Frederick arrived at the port of Hongkong on December 23rd, and the crew of the steamer were received by the Consul-General of China, but the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Consul to Hongkong the American Consulate there was the subject of such unsavory scandals, in connection with the alleged misappropriation of fees, that, to keep his own reputation unmarred, he determined to hand none of this money until his legal right to it was determined. Accordingly, he turned over to the United States Treasury all the fees he received amounting to \$10,830. This amount represented certain fees received by him while Consul-General to China, but which the accompanying officers of the treasury which were belonging to the Government. The Court held that as the services not designated by the President as official fees, they should be considered as the Consul-General’s personal emoluments.

Colonel Mosby explained the nature of his claim to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday. When he was appointed Cons

## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,  
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Fourteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China and Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Among the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Eitel, Brotzhauser, and Hirsch, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Western, Stent, Phillips, Macleod, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kuhn, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Ptolemy, Taylor, —all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this school and enterprising Review." —*New York Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

"The China Review" \* \* \* has an excellent table of contents.—*Celestial Empire*.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East, and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers.—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review" for September—October, fully maintaining the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forming a very interesting and readable number. Mere eulogists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritschel on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appropriate review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese should do well to patronize."—*Ohrenschmerzen*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—*Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan," are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. H. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length on "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which on "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H.K. Daily Press*.*

"Trübner's Oriental Record" contains the following notice of the China Review:— "The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards its style and neighbouring countries, which is similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Indo-Chinese Review*, the greatest degree of attention having been bestowed of late years on the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now academically cultivated, and who are severally responsible for the first number of the Review. The papers highly creditable to the respective authors, and some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. C. Bown, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. We hope that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

MR. ANDREW WIND,  
NEWS AGENT, &c.

21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

## Intimations.

## WINTER TIME TABLE.

## THE KOWLOON FERRY.

## STEAM-LAUNCH.

## MORNING STAR.

Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Tsim-Tsui at the following hours:—The Time Table will take effect from the 12th DECEMBER, 1888.

LEAVES KOWLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.00 a.m. 6.15 a.m.

6.45 " 7.45 "

7.30 " 8.15 "

8.00 " 9.00 "

8.30 " 9.40 "

\*10.00 " \*10.15 "

12.30 p.m. 1.00 "

1.30 " 2.00 "

2.15 " 3.00 "

3.15 " 4.00 "

4.15 " 5.10 "

5.30 " 6.45 "

6.15 " 7.00 "

6.45 " 8.30 "

7.15 " 9.30 "

10.00 " 10.30 "

12.00 "

\*There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of sealing.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, no notice will be given of any stoppage.

## NOW ON SALE.

## INDEX

## TO THE CHINA REVIEW.

## from

## VOLMES I TO XII.

## 1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

## 2.—ARTICLES.

## 3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

## 4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

## PRICES . . . . . 50 CENTS.

To be had at the China Mail Office, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-Off CLOTHING, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

## NOW READY.

## THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

## A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

## Reprinted from "The China Mail."

## WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready, and may be had at the OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, And Mr. W. BEWELL'S.

## Price . . . . . 5 CENTS.

Postage of 50 CENTS.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers may be sent at 8 cents per four ounces in weight, or as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c., the charge on them is the same as for books, or whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 2 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all civilized countries except the Australasian and Cape Colonies.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters . . . . . 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards . . . . . 3 cents each.

Registration . . . . . 10 cents.

Newspapers . . . . . 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns, &c. . . . . 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers . . . . . 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence which has been bestowed of late years on the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now academically cultivated, and who are severally responsible for the first number of the Review. The papers highly creditable to the respective authors, and some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. C. Bown, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. We hope that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam (direct & C. O.), Cochinchina, Tonkin, and the Philippines:—

Letters per ½ oz, 5 cents (e.).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Books and Patterns, per 2 oz, 2 cents.

Newspapers and Price Current, each, 2 cents.

Registration, 5 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any working day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in

Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each bustle must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the content be such as to permit it, or may be exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet via Gibraltar. No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail via Brindisi. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels, even though sealed, are opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong at least one hour on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 25 cents per lb., and 20 cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of a lb. which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender may be required to pay a fee of 10 cents for each Parcel sent.

With regard to inward Parcels, addressees are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The Regulations on Parcels at home is 10s. per lb., the Regulations are generally similar to those above, and the Parcels are sent out via Gibraltar.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of registered letters lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10. in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while in the custody of the Post Office.

5. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

6. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by fire or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Post Office.

7. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while in the custody of the Post Office.

8. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

9. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by fire or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Post Office.

10. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

11. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by fire or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Post Office.

12. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

13. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by fire or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Post Office.